



JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1

The accounts of the Republican for 1850, are now due. We hope that our friends will call and settle.

We attended on Saturday evening last, a performance upon the violin and piano. The lady plays upon these instruments quite well, and the performance is certainly a very novel one; very much of a novelty to our Southern ears. Miss Morton will give a concert tomorrow and Thursday evenings, at the Sons of Temperance Hall.

Mr. Robbins, the Democrat, is still here, and meets with very good success. He will leave, perhaps, about the last of the week. Those desirous of a correct picture of themselves, or friends, had better secure the opportunity. His prices are very moderate.

We are glad to say that the Steamer Brilliant by all descriptions, one of the most magnificent boats upon the western waters, and commanded by Captain Jesse Hart, so long and favorably known by our people, has begun to ply regularly between Bayou Sara and the City. We have not yet learned the days of her trips. A full description of this new boat will be given next week, from a New Albany paper.

The Telegraph is in full and successful operation from this place to New Orleans below, and to all the principal cities in the United States.

Our community will be greatly gratified to learn that our estimable young citizen, Samuel R. Harrison, Esq., has the post of Superintendent at this place. Our hope is, that he may be kept busy.

The inauguration of Governor Means of South Carolina, took place on the 16th ult.

Mr. Neffle is performing Forest's prize play, "Mohammed," in New Orleans with great success.

TO THE READERS OF THE REPUBLICAN.

Dear Friends: A year ago, I, an inexperienced boy as it were, took charge of the Republican, throwing myself upon your mercy for all in which I might come short of propriety.

The political events for the last year have been of the most momentous and exciting character. The Northern people were arrayed both at home, and as represented in Congress, against us and our institutions. They exacted that which both our interest and honor were bound to keep. They sought to deprive us of our rights in the vast and rich territories acquired from Mexico, and to array the Government against us.

They have succeeded in their objects: for it is useless for any one to attempt to save his honor by a sophistry. We have lost California—and we have lost all the North except over it Utah and New Mexico; by means of the assertion by the North, that the Mexican law exists there still, with which understanding, and with which alone, the Territorial Governments were formed without the proviso. It is certain that with the present understanding no slaveholder will move his slave there. The Government has been arrayed against us by means of the abolition of the slave trade in the United States of Columbia. There was passed to compensate (a poor beast) the Fugitive Slave bill, the necessity for which was itself a gross outrage. This bill has been nullified simply by the State of Vermont, and virtually nullified in many of the Northern States. In fine, the laws have been such as to demand action and unanimity among the Southern people, and to procure these important ends, has been my great design. What I have done, has been done conscientiously. Let others tell of its success. I can safely say that I have wronged no man by a word, nor have said a single thing to cause a blush of regret.

I leave the paper to prosecute my profession as a lawyer.

I have generally preserved friendly relations with my brethren of the press, and I present to them a kind farewell.

The Republican is left upon a firm basis, in charge of a committee of gentlemen of the Southern party, and will be conducted upon the same principles and with the same attention as heretofore. The recent increase of the subscription list is flattering, and every aid to the paper will be one to those benevolent and true friends.

To my fellow-citizens of Wilkinson county, I give my warmest wishes for their domestic happiness, and for peace in our beloved country, and with warmest regards, I remain, your friend, JOHN S. HOLT, JR.

When time since, a writer in the Wilkinson White Banner, under the title of "A Lover of Truth and a Seeker," said of the Governor's Message: "What can be (the Republican) date be to the re-consideration in his recent measure of the things branded falsehood by which the noble dead are slandered, and the truthful history is falsified? To allude to the declaration that Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet were represented in or organized a deep political plot to exclude the South from California and to stimulate her people to demand admission into the Union as a State. This idea is three times thrown out in this remarkable document."

We denied that Gov. Quitman had said any such thing, and called for the proof. In the last Wilkinson White, over the signature of "A Lover of Truth," appears the following question as proof:

"(See Message page 3.) 'In the meantime, a deep political intrigue was devised and set on foot, to either indirectly or directly exclude the Southern States from the common territory.'"

"Who devised and set on foot? Every body knows that the ultra orators charged even this upon Gen. Taylor's Cabinet."

"The transient and floating population were incited and encouraged to usurp the sovereign domain."

Who incited and encouraged this course? Answer:

"Encouraged by the Federal Administration, this stupendous plot to defraud the Southern States."

4th. (p. 7.) The admission of California has furnished for all time to come a most dangerous precedent of Executive interference in the creation of States."

Gen. Riley, in his proclamation to the people of California, enjoining them to form a convention, said: "It is the course advised by the President, and by the Secretaries of State and of War of the United States." Upon this the Taylor men said it was Mr. Polk and his Cabinet, and the democrats, that it was Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet. That it was one of the other, there can be no doubt; but both the Presidents are dead, and Gen. Quitman, with great delicacy, (we are sorry that the Lover of Truth could not appreciate it) did not participate in his message, which, in his opinion, it was. Was not a deep political intrigue devised, &c.?" Was not the measure of admitting California "encouraged by the Federal Administration?" Was not the whole affair a dangerous precedent of Executive interference in the creation of States? Yet, can there be found in these quotations a charge against Gen. Taylor? The Lover would substantiate his charge of falsehood against the Governor by a mere inference of his own, saying that: "Everybody knows that the ultra orators charged even this upon Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet."

Are we not well warranted in saying that a man who will so shut his eyes to the truth, and persevere in the way his prejudices lead him, is seriously mistaken?

The Lover of Truth perhaps places a more harsh construction upon the word viciously, used by us on a former occasion. We should suppose that a writer, who knows so much of our private history and sentiments, as to speak of our being "aggravated as one of the military family of the Governor"—and our being "born a veteran democrat," would be perfectly aware that we consider it extremely ungentlemanly to accuse another of falsehood, unless in a case of the most extreme necessity. But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that we could so far depart from the line of Christian conduct to be observed by every gentleman. We would ask the Lover, if he—a man in the dark—a writer over a feigned signature—expects to meet with more courtesy than he pays to the Governor of the State of Mississippi?

We would advise the "Lover of Truth and a Seeker" to continue his search after the fair jewel, Truth, with a mind less vitiated by prejudice.

It is announced that there will be a meeting of the citizens of this county on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a Southern Rights Association, the object of which is to organize in defence of Southern institutions against Northern aggression, and to sustain the Constitution and the Union in their original integrity. It is anticipated that the Hon. Patrick W. Tompkins and Hon. T. Jones Stewart will address the meeting.

The importance of forming such an association as this, cannot be too much urged. The situation of affairs in our country demands knowledge and union among ourselves. Knowledge, that we may direct our course; Union, that we may have strength to follow it.

Gen. Foote presented to the Senate on the 17th inst., the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Mississippi, censuring his conduct on the compromise question. He said the Legislature had mistaken the sentiment of the State, and that the election next fall would show it.

Jefferson Davis moved that the resolutions be read, and they were ordered to be printed.

We have been favored by Messrs. Wright & Elder, with a copy of Allen's "Southern Rural Almanack and Plantation Calendar for 1851." Mr. Allen formerly resided in this county, and has now a very extensive nursery at near Washington, in Adams county. This almanack is a compilation of almost every thing connected with the affairs of a Southern Planter. It is spoken very highly of in all circles, and will undoubtedly be found of great value by those who have gardens, pleasure grounds, orchards or plantations. It may be had at Wright & Elder's.

Part of the Hon. Shoo Ellis, at Niagara, has been carried away. The appearance of the talk it is said, has not been injured.

We have seen the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. It says that it "finds matter for objection and matter for approval" in the measures of compromise. That the question is, "May Georgia consistently with her honor, abide by the central scheme of pacification? If she may, then does her interest lie in adherence to it, or in resistance?" In answer to the first inquiry, the report states that the action of Congress was in conformity to the desires of the people of Georgia, expressed by them in their Assembly and in primary meetings before the decision of Congress, except in one point—the admission of California—but that the people of Georgia are somewhat divided upon this point; and there are respect for the North, which has so far conformed to our views, and a proper allowance for disagreement among ourselves "will enable even those who hold the act in expediency and unconstitutional to abide by it honorably and gracefully." (!) This question of honor, however, that concerning interest becomes more easy, and it is the decision of the report that the interest of Georgia is to submit. But:

"The country requires repose. Vain, utterly vain, are all concessions that fail to terminate this sectional controversy. Through our Representatives in the halls of Congress, we have long combated the aggressive spirit of Representatives of the non-slaveholding States. But the sources of this turbulent stream lie beyond; they are to be found in the midst of their several constituencies. We deem this an appropriate occasion for the sovereign people of Georgia to commence with the sovereign people of these States. We would address to them the language of calm and frank remonstrance, rather than of defiance or menace. We would recall them to the faithful discharge of their duty, as confederates, by an appeal to their reason and their moral sense."

The report then goes into an argumentative ramboisance, logically pathetic, but taking very strong grounds upon the fugitive slave question. Of this it says:

"At length all of practical detail, and of constitutional law, is to be found in the status-book. Now is the grand test to be applied, whether or not, in this great advanced civilization, and in this boasted model Republic, law is potent for the protection of right, clearly defined, and solemnly guaranteed, by a written Constitution. If not, the experiment has failed."

It furthermore exhorts the North, in large capitals, to assemble in the City of Brotherly Love and in Old Tammany, and in the Cradle of Liberty, (Faneuil Hall, Boston,) and redeem themselves from the reproach of nourishing the foe of the constitution.

As for Georgia, her choice is fraternity and Union, with constitutional rights; her alternative, self-preservation, by all the means which a favoring Providence may place at her disposal."

The fourth and fifth resolutions are as follows:

Fourthly—That the State of Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, any action of Congress, upon the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety, domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States, or any act suppressing the slave trade between slaveholding States, or any refusal to admit as a State any territory hereafter applying, because of the existence of slavery therein; or any act prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the territories of Utah and New Mexico, or any act repealing or materially modifying the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Fifthly—That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that upon the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law by the proper authorities depends the preservation of our much loved Union.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the legislature to represent South Carolina in the Southern Congress, viz: H. W. Barnwell, J. P. Richardson, W. Hampton, and L. Clives.

The steamer Fashion No. 2 collapsed a bow on the Monongahela river, a short distance above Pittsburg, on the 20th ult. Seven persons were killed and six saved—the boat almost a total wreck.

By recent advices the culture of cotton in China, which has been tried by the British Government for the last five years, has signally failed.

Jamaica is now tested, and doubtless will yield not inferior to Louisiana; and the French, Dutch and English, all at a call of Furlado's aid, are going to work in Guiana, with the belief that this staple can be successfully raised.

We expect that this will fail, like the plan in China.

It is stated that the value of the internal commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio, with their tributaries, will amount this year to \$200,000,000.

The Free Trader, speaking of a Mr. Calvert, who was employed to arrest some fugitive slaves, says:

Mr. Calvert, in the prosecution of his business, had occasion to send 32 telegraphic dispatches to St. Louis, to none of which he got an answer, and the letters sent to him at Chicago were either broken open or destroyed. It shows the hard state of mind which public morals have arrived in that section of the country, when the post office is not free from the hands of the negro stealers and abolitionists. One negro woman, who was a runaway slave, consented of her own free will to return to St. Louis with Mr. Calvert, but was kidnapped from him at Bridgeport by open force and violence. A mob of more than a hundred negroes rose upon him and took the woman from him, making her a captive against her will and intentions. The inhabitants would not even allow her to put down such calumny and violence. We only hope that they may all live to taste the benefits of free negro mobs in the desolation of their own firesides. The inspectors and outrage they now encourage will, in the end, take a back tick for the benefit of the white, but black-hearted community which now tolerate such violence.

COUNCIL ROOM.

Woodville, Dec. 31st, 1850.

The Board of Aldermen met this day—Present: C. FARRIS, Mayor; Jno. B. Therrell, H. S. White, Wm. T. Bining, H. J. Butterworth, Aldermen.

It is ordered that the Treasurer's report for the two quarters, ending on the 31st inst., be received and ordered for publication, which is hereto annexed.

It is further ordered that the Clerk issue warrants to the several officers of the corporation for balance due on the present year.

On motion of John B. Therrell, Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board render an annual statement of the affairs of the Corporation to 1st January, 1851.

Ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be adopted.

C. FARRIS, Mayor.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

Corporation of Woodville an account with

H. S. White, Treasurer, from the 30th

June to 31st December, 1850. Two

quarters inclusive.

1850. To balance paid C. Farris

July 1. To amount paid C. Farris

Dec. 31. To amount paid M. Crist

on warrant, - - - - - 102 86

- - - - - \$151 86

1850. By amount received of C.

Farish, from Fines and

Licenses, - - - - - \$ 21 50

Dec. 31. By amount received of M.

Crist, Tax Collector, - - - - - 62 84

Dec. 31. By amount received from

Fines, - - - - - 50 00

Dec. 31. By amount received from

Licenses, - - - - - 17 50

- - - - - \$151 86

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. S. WHITE, Treasurer.

December 31st 1850.

Statement of Finances of the Corporation

of Woodville.

To amount received from A. Lef-

tingwell, former Treasurer, - - - - - \$ 45 97

To amount received from M. Crist,

Tax Collector, - - - - - 657 52

To amt. received from Street Tax, - - - - - 41 25

" " " Licenses, - - - - - 48 50

" " " Fines, - - - - - 101 50

" " " Sales of negroes, - - - - - 18 79

- - - - - \$913 53

By amount disbursed 1st and 2d quar-

ters, see Treasurer's report, - - - - - \$761 67

By amount disbursed 3d and 4th quar-

ters, see Treasurer's report, - - - - - 151 86

- - - - - \$913 53

Statement of Liabilities of the Corpora-

tion of Woodville.

To balance against Corporation, 1st

January, 1850, as per annual state-

ment at that time, - - - - - \$1,484 52

To amount of warrants issued for 1st

quarter, ending on 1st April, 1850, - - - - - 386 48

To amount of warrants issued for 2d

quarter, ending on 1st July, 1850, - - - - - 216 85

To amount of warrants issued for 3d

and 4th quarters, ending on the

31st December, 1850, - - - - - 358 75

- - - - - \$2,446 60

By amount redeemed, see Treasur-

er's report to 30th June, 1850, - - - - - \$ 761 67

By amount redeemed, see Treasur-

er's report to 31st Dec, 1850, - - - - - 151 86

- - - - - \$ 913 53

Balance against corporation 31st

December, 1850, - - - - - \$1,533 07

Amount of Assets of the Corporation

for 1851.

Balance due on Tax Books of 1848

and 1849, - - - - - \$ 786 27

Balance due on Tax Books of 1850, - - - - - 942 23

Tax on the probable amount of Sales

of Merchandize, - - - - - 450 09

- - - - - \$2,178 59

Leaving a balance in favor of cor-

poration of this amount, - - - - - \$ 615 43

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk of

the Board of Aldermen.

December 31st, 1850.

The whole naval force of the United States is 46 in commission, 16 in ordinary, 8 repairing and equipping, and 7 constructing.

Gen. C. M. Pnce, of Jackson, died at his residence in that city on the morning of the 20th instant. Until a short time he had been for many years the senior editor of the Mississippi, in which capacity he enjoyed a large degree of respect and confidence of the Democratic party of the State. He leaves a widow and several children.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—We have just heard from Columbia, where the Legislature is in session. The bill to elect Southern Congress, and also to provide for a Convention of the people of the State, passed both houses, to-day, by a vote of 109 to 12. The delegates of the Southern Congress, are to be elected in October. Those for the State Convention, in February next. No time is fixed for the meeting of either.

The Charleston delegation against the bill—Messrs. Phillips, Duncan, Seward, Lacerne, Mitchell, Wilkinson—the rest for it. [We suppose this means that the names mentioned include those of the Charleston delegation who were opposed to the bill.] The election of Senator took place to-day and resulted as follows on the fourth ballot: Rhett, 97; Hammond, 49; scattering, 10. Rhett elected.

MARRIED.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. T. Kingsbury, Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON to Miss SARAH ANN ROGERS—all of this county.

If the gay and brilliant assembly of youth, beauty and majesty which met on Thursday night last, and celebrated with dance and song the annals of the happy pair, be any earnest of their future happiness, then it is as sure to them as our prayer, or could make it. May they live long and happily—blessed with mutual love. W.

Percy's Creek Institute.

THIS institution has been reorganized, and is now under the supervision of a Board of Trustees, and offers advantages found only in regular female seminaries. It will be conducted by those who are fully competent to discharge the manifold duties of such an institution, being guided by the experience of many years, and supported by the sanction of their former patrons and acquaintances. Students will be admitted at any time, and charged for the time in attendance. No allowance for absence, unless caused by sickness.

The school will be opened on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue ten months, with the usual vacations.

TERMS.

Board, Washing and Lodging, - - - \$100 00
Tuition in English branches, - - - 30 00
Instruction in Music, Vocal and Piano
Forte, - - - - - 70 00
Ornamental Needle Work, - - - 10 00
Instruction in Drawing and Painting, - 20 00

GEO. B. COLLIER, President.

Mrs. M. A. ALLEN, Principal.

Miss S. L. REDDILL, Assistant.

References.—Misses Row, Henry Hob-

good, George Cook, W. R. Wintush, Esq.,

Percy's Creek, Jan. 7, 1850—1y.

To the Republican.

MR. EDITOR.—You will please insert this notice in your paper, for the purpose of informing the public that we have opened, and intend to keep constantly on hand, at our store in the Keller building, a general stock of Family Groceries and Plantation Supplies, and we will sell them at the New Orleans prices, by adding on the freight.

This is no humbug—we do not promise to do more than we can, or will do. We know it can be done, and we will do it; let the public call and see, contrast their bills they have to pay in the city with our prices, and they will be satisfied that we are not promising more than we will perform.

Ten per cent. is profit enough for us. That is a good interest on money at any time, though the grocers in the city are not satisfied with that, but their expenses are very high, comparatively speaking, to ours. Therefore, if we can sell for the same profits they do, we must have the cash.

We were raised in Wilkinson county, and have as many claims upon the people as any Dutchman that ever came from 'Tichland. But we ask nothing for that way, claim no preference over anybody, farther than what we merit from close attention, fair dealing and punctuality.

If we do not do as well by you as any one else, we do not expect you to trade with us.

Now we are fully before you, Ladies and Gentlemen, and promise to furnish you, at all times, plenty to eat, drink and wear; and that of the best quality, and at living prices, and in any quantity you may want. Call and see us, it will not cost you anything.

R. LEATHERMAN & CO.
Woodville, January 6th, 1851—1y.

MADAME MEURLUND, a French lady, native of Paris, is teaching the French language at her house, morning and evening every day. The morning hours of tuition, are devoted to boys, and the evening hours to young ladies. Madame Meurlund teaches also drawing and painting, and fancy needle work, twice a week, and scholars can practice the same every day at her house. Terms for French tuition, per quarter, \$6. Terms for drawing and painting per quarter, \$9. To be paid in advance.

Woodville, Dec. 21, 1850—1y.

Notice.

BY virtue of the statute, in such cases made and provided, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1851, at the Court-house door, in the town of Woodville, lease for the term of ninety-nine years, on a credit of one two three and four years, the following tract of land viz: School section No. 23, Township 2, Range 4 west, containing 601 acres more or less. Purchasers will be required to give bond and security, payable as above stated according to law.

MASON E. SAUNDERS, Pres't.

Woodville Dec. 10, 1850—1 d. s.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, at the December term, 1850, of the Probate Court of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, on the estate of Adam Morning Star deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated, within the time required by law, or they will be forever barred.

L. K. BARBER, Ex'r.

Woodville, Dec. 10, 1850—6 w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

WILKINSON COUNTY.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,